can defected as the Similard-Bearers of a Republican Party Buring the Ensuing GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD.

GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The man whom the Republican party has nominated as its considiate for President stands to-day the ablest man in the Rouse of Representatives, and une of the ablest of American statemen.

General Garfield was born in the village of Orange, Cayanoga Gaunty, Ohio, a few giles from Civeviand, on the 19th of November, 18th, the roungest of four children, who were applicated by the death of their father within two years after the hirth of this last of them. Both his parents were of New England extraction. The father, Alesham Garfield, though born in Otsago County, N. Y., was of a family that had resided in Massachimetts for everal generations. The matter, Alesham Garfield, though born in Otsago County, N. Y., was of a family that had resided in Massachimetts for everal generations. The matter, Edua Halou inlease of few. Homes Bailou, the method in the conference of the control of the co

y never dreamed of what the man in March, 1849, young Garfield reached the also of the Georgia Academy; in young on the young and he will be also of the Georgia Academy; in young an his village. They carried with one looks. They resided a room in an interference of books. They resided a room in an interference of books. They resided a room in an interference of the academy a to wark, therefore bought the second his developed on the second of the second of the academy and academy and screen they have a second of the second of the academy and screen to be added to the second of the academy and second to be added to the second of the second

of the fall term Gardeld had

For the backwoods ind, village curpenter, low-path canal hand, would-be salier field now sended to onthe callege. "It has great put in sended to onthe callege." It has great put in sended to onthe callege. "It has great put in sended to onthe callege." It has great put in sended to onthe callege. The was now of the second path of the sended to the maintain two miles furth of the sended to the maintain two miles furth of the sended to the maintain two miles furth of the sended to the send

member of the Chio State Secola, and was the foreigned of the State Secolar, and was the foreigned of a small bend of Ropenhanes who the commission of the States Constitution of the States Constitution of the States (Constitution). For each of the States to adopt the control of the States of the

senting the namics of ex-Prosident Grant, when the providence is a modes one, standing at the one me of Tabaccath and Auged and the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence is a modes one, standing at the one me of Tabaccath and Auged and the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence is a modes one, standing at the one me of Tabaccath and Auged and the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence is a modes of the other than the controlled in 48 feet of the providence of the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence of the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence of the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence of the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence of the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence of the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence of the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence of the other controlled in 48 feet of the providence of the other controlled on the feet of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and in the providence of the foot of the foot, and in the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of the foot of the foot, and the providence of the foot of th

Mar. James G. Blaine.

Mr. Joy, of Michigan, in presenting the name of Mr. Blaine, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I shall never cease to rugrest that circumstances have been such as to impose the duty upon myself to make the mainstain of a candidate to this Convention. I have been absent from the country for the pain two months, gaid had but assived house Just before this Convention as the Convention has been in session I have been employed upon the floor all the time. If, therefore, words of mine are im-

The control of the property of the control of the c

of our entironism has pushed, when the mation of the moneth for substance of the mation of the moneth has subsided, it is shall called the mation of the moneth of the mation of the mat

has been pisceed there without his intelligent and powerful aid. He ad dt those mon to formulate laws that raised our great graine and navies, and carried us through the war. His hand was in the workmanship of the statutes that restored and brought has the unity and married calm of States. His hand was in all that great logistation that created the great was that restored and brought has the unity and married calm of States. His hand was in all that great logistation that created the great was the state of the promise of the Government and made it good. And whom at last he passed from the halls of logislation into a high Executive influence, he displayed that experience, intelligence, intruss and gower of butance and poise Brounds a control of two and a half Executive influence, he displayed that experience in telligence, intruss and gower of butance and poise Brounds a control of two and a half years. With half the public press thowing and crying "Crant the half the public of two and a half years. With half the public press towning and crying "Crant the half the public of two and a half years. With half the public of two and a half years. With half the public of two and a barly years. With half the public of the day. Handling the great half of the public of the day of the country, he curried us through in the execution of that law, and effected it without a law against the falso propheries and the Chassadraw of half a continuent of the laws and the shafts has a bard his breast unharment. He has stood in the older of the factor of the factor of public duty, and assinst all the shafts has bared his breast unharment. He has stood in the blaze of that licroe light that beets against the things are the breast and a better flippiblican or a better man than thousands of others against the falson of the laws of the two of the public duty, and assinst all the shafts has bared his breast than as better flippiblican or a better man than thousands of others against the falson of the laws of the two of the public of the tw

the the political is week after the linear the least of term. Nobody, collected about a selly lounting for long for a first gue on his part and the selling of the linear the latter the old thirteen, whose it to bolt unless the linear the latter the old thirteen, whose people have attended the self-shall date of the latter the old thirteen, whose people have at the self-shall date of the latter the old thirteen, whose people have at the self-shall date of the latter the old thirteen, whose people have at the self-shall date of the latter the old thirteen, whose people have at the self-shall date of the latter the old thirteen, whose people have at the self-shall date of the latter the old thirteen, whose people have at the self-shall date of the latter than the safety feel and the latter the l

WILLIAM WINDOM.

Mr. Drake, of Minnesota, in presenting the name of Mr. Windom, said:

The Republicans of the State of Minnesots place before this Concention as a cavididate or to office of Picident of the Unit of States the Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota the believe that the canidate whom we present will before that the aunitative whom we present will be territorially the aunitative whom we present out to party than any of the distinguished aunsy that are before this distinguished aunsy that are before the distinguished aunsy that are before the convention. Mr. Windom is a state man of rise experience the first served events y uses in the Congression the United States without special that this with an explainer to his constituents. Four times was be nondinated as a Representative to section of the United States without seposition is his away party. During the dark days of the rebellion be upported the country infalling large. His Republication in of a high order support. One word me e and I have done whom wer this convention may select to be the standard-bearer of the party, whether it is william windom or either of the distinguished gentlemen whose names will come before you. I am authorized to bedse in advance by the Espublicans in Minnesons is your nominee an unfaitering and unviolating apport, and to give you the vote of Minnesons in Movember. (Applause.)

the men led to an introduction of Randall into Worrell's family. The consequence—well, it was the old, old storm. The stern parent objected to the match, and an elopement followed. The winsome daughter was reconciled to her father, but no pleading, however loving, could bring together in good fellowship the two men who had been erstwhile boon companions."

and Tribune.

Mr. Bayned's proposition to vactor the offices of Supervisor of Elections all over the country, and give the Senate a chance to reject the President's appointments thereto, is fitted to give the Democrats of the Senate a chance to prevent any enforcement of the Federal Election law at all in November. The Senate can easily refuse

chance to prevent any enforcement of the federal Election law at all in November. The Scenate can easily refuse to confirm any of the President's appointed quotation of Scripture from the pulpit. It appears that the clergy man, who is a bachelor, and whose remarks on single blessedness had before caused great mirch in church circles, had been disappointed in obtaining the assistance of a brother minister for the comovation, and after stating the fact, without bining at the cause of the reverend brother's absonce, requested the congregation to open their Bibles and read with h'm from 1st Corinthiaus, seventh chapter and thirty-second versa. "He that is married execth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord; but he that is married execth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife." After reading the verses the reverend and witty gentleman added, "Comment, brethren, upon this is per feetly unnecessary."

THE saddest, the most pathetic utterances, are the utterances of men whe with the farthest and subtilest reach of

The Bid of the Illinois Senator for the Presidency.

The bid of Senator Day. Davis for a Presidential nomination is given, in the form of a letter, elsewhere. It says: "Centralization carried to its logical issue would overthrow the Government." This is mere assertion, which Mr. Davis fortifies by no fact. But suppose it is true, it is a man of straw against whom he folminates. Centralization, according to the extreme States'-rights school of politicians, "is a taking to the Goneral Government of any powers not expressly granted in the Constitution." Measured by this standard, coercion of the seeding States was centralization. Mr. Davis evidently does not accept this definition, for he lauds Mr. Lincoln, who inaugurated coercion, and asserts that he (Lincoln) favored the "reverse" of centralization. If any party advocates usurpation by the union of powers denied it in the Constitution, they are centralizationists, and to be condemned by all men who love the country. Will Mr. Davis say there are any such? If there are, who are they? And what centralizing menaura have they advocated? It was easy for the Senster to name the men and the measures. But he has falled to do so, and he failed because they do not exist.

Mr. Davis denounces the growth and The bid of Senator Day, Davis for not exist. Mr. Davis denounces the growth and

not exist.

Mr. Davis denounces the growth and power of "great corporations," and he leaves it to be inferred that Congress should assume control over them. He would argue that Congress can "regulate commerce," that railroads are one of the channels of commerce, and therefore, though the Constitution does not say expressly that Congress may regulate the railroads, it is nevertheless to be implied from its power "to regulate commerce." Extreme Staterights men will say this is centralization. Yet Mr. that's advocates it. Thus he is found in the same letter denouncing centralization and favoring a policy which has more elements of centralization in it than any policy suggested within the century. Many Republicans, and Democrats, too, believe that this is one of the implied powers of Congress; others do not believe it; and those who do not believe it will charge its advocate with being centralizationists. If this, or any other power not expressly granted, is granted by implication, its use is neither usurpation nor centralization. No one knows this better than Mr. Davis, and no one knows any better than he does how shallow and groundless all this no one knows any better than he dees how shallow and groundless all this talk of centralization is; and knowing this he proves himself a demagogue by appeals to it.

Mr. Davis betrays his willingness to pander to the lowest vertidages of the

Mr. Davis betrays his willingness to pander to the lowest prejudices of the people in his reference to corporations, which he says have "overgrown power" and a "grip on much of the political machinety." Some corporations, or rather the members of some corporations, have no doubt corrupted legislation. Individuals have done the same thing. But whatever improper influences some corporations have exercised was not because they were corporations, but because they were corporations, but because they were corporations, but because they could command large sums of money. But Mr. Davis can do the same thing. Compared to the whole number of corporations in the

large sums of money. But Mr. Davis can do the same thing. Compared to the whole number of corporations in the Union, there are very few that control as much money as Mr. Davis does. Mr. Davis, therefore, is to be considered an "overgrown power" and dangerous. He will hardly say that.

Mr. Davis says public expenditures may be reduced "many millions ainnually without impairing the efficiency of the public service." He is a Senator in the majority; a part of the Government; public expenditures pass under his scrutiny. What has he done to reduce them? Let him explain. What has he done for economy? In what instances has he lopped off an unnocessary expenditure, or attempted to do it? He had the power. He says he has the will. But he has done nothing—nothing whatever in that direction.

Mr. Davis laments the magnitude of the public debt, but he is prudently careful to say nothing of the men who ereated it, or the causes through which it was created. He says "its rapid extinction is to be desired because it diminishes present burdens." There are but two ways to extinguish a debt. First by repudiation, or, second, by payment. Repudiation would undoubtedly

First by repudiation, or, second ment. Repudiation would and ment. set to be (if it could be maintained) diminish the present burden, which is the interest. Does he favor that? If he does, why does he not plainly state it? Will Mr. does he not plainly state it? Will Mr.
Davis tell the people how the debt is to
be extinguished immediately except by
repudiation? He denonness the tariff; An Old-Time Leve Match.

In connection with the death of Speaker Randall's mother the Philadelphia Press tells the following story of her marriage:

"Years are, when the present general state of the present general stat delphia Press tells the following story of her marriage:

"Years ago, when the present generation was in its awadding clothes, the good people of Philadelphia had a nine days' talk over the marriage of Josiah Randall, then a young lawyer, and Joseph Worrell's daughter. Worrell and Randall had been been companions. Worrell was well to do in his trade as boss carpeater. Randall, well to do when a client was found to so far recognize his ability as to place in his hand a retaining fee. The intimacy of the men led to an introduction of Randall into Worrell's family. The consedial into Worrell's greenbacks, which are "free from taxes," and must remain so ontil the Supreme Court reverses its decision? He denounces obligations that are "free from taxes," and presumably he includes the greenback in the last, last if he does mean that the does he does mean that the does he does mean that the does he are the does mean that the does he does he not say so? A fresidential candidate who gives his option to the public should give them so that they may be understood. This Mr. Davis does not do. His letter is the public should give them so that they may be understood. This Mr. Davis does not do. His letter is the standard may be included the consequences obligations that are "free from taxes." and must remain so ontil the supplies to the greenback in the does and the does mean that the does he does he not say so? A fresidential candidate who gives his population to the public should give them so that they may be understood. This Mr. Davis does not do. His let

reference to that massacre from which he derives his pseudonym. When Sonator Hollins, in debate, alluded in fitting terms to that atrocity, Butler, who was chief actor in it, ropied with coarse vituperation, in true buil-dozing style, as if to give the lie director circumstantial could do away with the facts, which render the massacre, and all responsible for it, infamous for all time.

— Chicago Inter-Ocean.

arces, are the utterances of men whe with the farthest and subtlest reach of thought grasp only negatives. A man can no more live on negatives than he can live on stones; a negative creed is the creed of death. — Prof. Browns.

The company now employs from 75 to 100 hands, runs two swe-mills, weakers division by stone weakers division by stone weakers and testing the company now employs from 75 to 100 hands, runs two swe-mills, weakers division by stone we MEN, not having been able to cure death, misery and ignorance, have in agined to make themselves happy by not thinking of these things.—Pascal.